

THE CONSTITUTION.

PUBLISHED DAILY AND WEEKLY.

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ATLANTA, GA., DECEMBER 27, 1883.

INDICATIONS for the south Atlantic states: Warmer, fair weather, followed Thursday afternoon and night by rain; easterly winds, veering to southerly; falling barometer.

The bloody riots in Yazoo City, Miss., and McAdams, Texas, show the evil effects of too much Christmas whisky.

The French government announces in advance that English mediation in the Tonquin complication will not be received with favor.

MAJOR CAMPBELL WALLACE's reply to the remarkable statements of President Raoul, of the Central road, shows that he is always abreast with the issues of the day. What he says will be read with much interest.

A new scheme for the emigration of colored people has just been put under way in Washington. The plan has been hatched just in time to locate colored colonists in states where they will do the most good in the presidential year.

CONGRESSMAN COX, it is said, has not only declined the chairmanship of the naval affairs committee for himself, but is engaged in the effort of inducing other committeemen to decline the places to which they have been assigned. Mr. Springer, also, is actively manifesting his hostility toward the existing order of things.

It is richly generally would imitate the example of Reuben Springer, the Cincinnati millionaire, socialism would not secure many adherents. He has bequeathed to the Cincinnati art museum his valuable art collection, also the pictures willed him by his niece, Mrs. Mills. It is also stated that he has given \$10,000 to the college of music for a new building.

It is a public misfortune that such men as Mr. James R. Wylie, who has just declined a seat in the street commissions, cannot be induced to give the benefit of their services to the city. It is a misfortune not only in this, but in all other American cities, and it is quite different from the English custom, where municipal honors are readily assumed by business men. The affairs of the city cannot be conducted in a satisfactory manner unless these men whose interests are at stake will consent to participate in its government.

ATLANTA MANUFACTURERS AT NEW ORLEANS.

We print elsewhere this morning interviews with some of our leading manufacturers on the subject of the proposed exhibit of Atlanta manufacturers at the New Orleans exhibition.

The importance of making this exhibit, and making it a thorough and comprehensive one, is second only, in our opinion, to our late cotton exposition itself. It is an opportunity that Atlanta simply cannot afford to let pass. After all, our city must rely on manufacturers for its future growth, as they are its present strength and glory. If we do not manufacture largely and successfully, we cannot hope to get the 100,000 inhabitants that all Atlantians hope to see here in the next ten years.

We must attract capital and enterprise from other cities and other sections. In no way can we do this so well as by making formal exhibit of the articles already being profitably manufactured here. The exhibit must be a collective one. It must be the "Atlanta exhibit," and must be complete in itself. Such an exhibit can be made the leading feature of the exposition. It will have a richness, variety and interest that will astonish our own people, and so impress visitors as to definitely fix Atlanta as the chief manufacturing city of the south. Every manufacturer that we have, from the smallest to the largest, owes it as a duty to Atlanta to combine in this enterprise and make a display that will do honor to his city and himself. An energetic committee is needed to take hold of the work. The manufacturers should meet and appoint such a committee. There is no time to be lost.

THIRTY CONGRESSMEN.

Senator Van Wyck's resolution, calling on the secretary of the interior for all the papers concerning the Texas Pacific land grant, passed the senate the other day, and Teller promptly responded with a batch big enough to fill a pair of saddle-bags. No sooner were the papers properly before the senate than the newspaper correspondents grabbed them and brought to light some very interesting revelations. If the information contained in these papers is to be believed, a good many senators are of lamentable evil virtue. A letter from J. J. Newell, dated May 12, 1883, gives some details which, if true, are very interesting. Newell makes extracts from his diary beginning May, 1870.

General Fremont, the promoter of the Southern Pacific bill, wanted to know how much it would cost to get the measure through. The Washington correspondent of the New York World gives the details: Newell says General T. W. Rice called on Senator McDonald, and Col. Giddings called on Senator Kellogg, and that the senators stated that they would take hold of and assist in passing the bill on the following terms: \$20,000 to be paid them in first mortgage land grant bonds and \$10,000 in cash, to be paid into the hands of certain parties that they should name—one-half on the passage of the bill through the senate and one-half when it became a law. Newell offered J. D. Defrees, late public printer, as agent of Fremont, \$500,000 to carry the bill

through congress. Of this amount \$10,000 was to be in cash, half to be paid on the passage of the bill through the senate and the other half when the bill became a law. The balance of the \$500,000 was to be paid in first mortgage bonds, as soon as issued. Fremont declined, but later he concluded to accept. Rice called on McDonald and told him his offer was accepted, but on June 2d Fremont declined to make the contracts, because McDonald had come to him the previous night and offered to carry the bill through for the same he had named to Rice. Fremont accepted this, and Mrs. Fremont went to New York, mortgaged her real estate there for \$50,000, and the entry June 7th is:

"Mrs. Fremont and E. W. Morton have returned. The money has been placed in the hands of E. W. Rice and J. D. Defrees this day—\$50,000 instead of \$10,000—secured being put up in place of the rest."

It appears from Newell's diary that on June 8, Newell, Rice & Giddings made a contract with Fremont through Defrees to work for the bill for \$150,000 in first mortgage land bonds. On July 3 the bill passed the senate and McDonald and his friends received \$62,000 of the money placed in the hands of John Defrees and General E. W. Rice.

In January, 1871, there was talk about its requiring a large amount of money to get the bill through the house, R. C. Parsons, the agent of Fremont, went to New York and made a contract with M. O. Roberts, Parsons agreeing to pass the bill through the house and put Roberts at the head of the organization, Roberts to put in Parsons's hands for distribution \$1,000,000 in first mortgage land bonds. This agreement was made and Parsons claims that he had contracted to pay different members of congress the entire amount less 10 per cent. Fremont complained that some members charged altogether too much, and he would not allow the amounts.

R. M. Corwin told Newell that he had a list of the names of members of congress who held contracts with Parsons, as the acting agent of Fremont. The bill passed March 3d, 1871, and a meeting to organize the company was held April 15th in New York. The day before a lot of the promoters of the enterprise met at the St. Nicholas hotel and agreed to vote for Roberts for president if he would pay them the amounts they claimed on their contracts. J. W. Forney and G. H. Giddings were a committee to submit this proposal to Roberts, and they reported that Roberts promised to pay the claims but would not put it in writing. Roberts was elected, however, and after the election he promised Newell to pay the claims.

Colonel Thomas Scott, it is alleged, paid Newell \$20,000 in bonds, and Newell's memorial to the judiciary committee says that the books of the Texas Pacific company will show the names of over thirty congressmen who were paid for helping the bill, and the amounts they received are also on the books. Kellogg, whose thrift sticks out like a piglet, demanded \$10,000 down before he would vote for the bill, and he got it. It should be added that the publication of these details occasion no comment on the part of the highly moral papers at the north.

FEDERAL AID TO EDUCATION. The Rev. J. L. M. Curry, agent of the Peabody educational fund, has probably given more attention to public education in the states of the south than any other man. He has studied the needs and resources, not of one southern state, but of all of them. He is therefore a competent and friendly adviser; and his plan or theory in relation to the education of the masses in the south, is thus briefly stated:

1. Universal education is a sine qua non for the security and the prosperity of this republic.

2. Universal education is the work of government, and must be furnished, in a large measure, by government action and government revenues.

3. This work is primarily that of state governments. With it, in the first instance, the national government has nothing to do. Primarily and chiefly it is the duty of the states to furnish this education.

4. The southern states cannot adequately cope with this problem; it is for them an impossibility.

5. "Those in the south who have been friendly to the establishment of public schools have not been numerically the majority of the population of the south."

6. The question of the authority of congress, constitutionally speaking, to make appropriations in aid of education, the doctor thinks, demonstrable, but he puts the matter upon the basis of the "old maxim, that the safety of the republic is the supreme law."

As to the control of funds granted by the general government, Dr. Curry says: "State systems should not be superseded. The general government should act in co-operation with state authorities, and not adopt any plan or practice or method which will subordinate them. The government has the right, and is in duty bound to follow the appropriation to see that the money is properly applied. Any misappropriation of the money or departure from the conditions of the grant should be followed, instantly, by a withholding of the remainder of the appropriation."

If there is any disposition in congress to assist in lessening the illiteracy of the colored population of the south, Dr. Curry's plan opens the way. His plan is free of objection; congress can impose any conditions it deems best when it makes an appropriation, and each state can decide whether it will accept the appropriation with the conditions annexed. The action would be voluntary throughout, and no irritation need spring therefrom. We would be glad to see congress do something for the illiterates at this session. A small part of the immense surplus taken from the people without reason could not perhaps be put to better use than in bringing popular education within the reach of all. If the percentage of illiteracy among the negroes is to be materially lowered during this century, it is plain that the general government will have to lend a helping hand.

The announcement of the visit of Brewster, a tory general, to New Orleans to try the lottery case causes unfavorable comment. It is recollected that Mr. Brewster promised to give his personal attention to the star route cases, but with the exception of a rather flat closing speech at his first trial he made no appearance in court. His excuse has been that official duties required his time and thoughts. Now, at a time when business demands the presence of the attorney-general at Washington, Mr. Brewster goes to New Orleans to exhibit himself in a part in which he is not at all

needed. In any event the lottery cases will go to the supreme court. The enormous fees paid to the special counsel employed by Mr. Brewster in cases where he was too busy to do the work are also under discussion. Within the past twelve months it is known that these special fees amount to \$68,466.79. How much more has been spent in the same way is not known. Probably a committee of the house of representatives will extract the information after the holidays.

Let us hope that Brer Hurd, of Ohio, will put on brakes in time to prevent an Ashtabula disaster to the democratic express train. We have no objection to the collision of two, but when the underpinning gives way there is nothing for a modest man to hold to.

OSCAR WILDE is to marry a lawyer's daughter. The truth is there are women in the world willing to marry the wooden figures that stand in front of the clothing stores.

A NEWSPAPER MAN has recently written up the sins of men of Louisville, Kentucky. Probably the richest man in the city is Hon. E. D. Standford, better known as Dr. Standford. He owns more land in Jefferson county than any other man in it, and has no end of cattle and "truck" in the city. He owns many valuable buildings. He is largely interested in railroads, and his wealth reaches into the millions. W. H. Delaney, father-in-law of Hon. Albert S. Willis, is the largest land owner in city property. Delaney owned a large share of his land by marrying the daughter of Benjamin Green, who owned immense tracts of land inside the city limits. G. F. Downs, L. H. Warren, R. A. Robinson, Theodore Harris, A. D. Hart and James Guthrie are all worth several millions apiece. Louisville lost one of her richest men when Victor Newcomb went to New York. Dr. Norvin Green, who will probably leave New York and return to Louisville soon, is said to be worth \$10,000,000.

ENGLISH SPARROWS are rapidly making their lives at home in Atlanta. If they are to be kept out, now is the time. A Michigan town is offering three cents a piece for sparrow's heads, and Atlanta can afford to give that much. Where are the toy patriots with their Alabama slings?

A CHICAGO man, who believes that the southern people are barbarous, kicked his wife out of the house the other day because she had no supper for him.

It is to be hoped that the democratic majority in congress will so conduct itself that it will not be allowed to hereafter as the great ten cent show.

A WELL-KNOWN foreign commercial paper, the Mercantile Courier, of Geneva, makes the charge that boxes and bales of matches are found scattered about in piles of cotton imported from America. Assuming the statement to be true, the source of many fires at sea will now be understood. But, the question arises, can the startling assertion be true, or is it only a canard? It seems impossible that any cotton planter could be so wicked as to intentionally pack matches in a bale of cotton for the purpose of kindling a conflagration at some distant port. The charge is a libel on the cotton interests will be inculpable when the impression once gets abroad that American cotton is intentionally rendered capable of spontaneous combustion. So grave a charge merits serious consideration and investigation.

BEFORE BRER MORTIMER makes the final plunge let him close his eyes in prayer and inquire where he will land. It is easy to plunge, but after the plunge is made a safe landing is the most important consideration.

POOR LITTLE LUTTA! And yet why should she be pitted? An American girl ought to consider it an honor to be hissed by the beef-headed British.

An exchange says that "Mr. Blaine has lost his shell." This may be true, but Mr. Blaine has not lost his taffy.

SOMEONE has been digging up a lot of old documents in a Kentucky clerk's office, and taking notes of the bad spelling of some of the great men of the past. A deposition in the handwriting of Andrew Jackson contains such spelling as "reference," "deponent," "until," "balance," "value," and "difficult." Old Hickory's use of capitals was also quite remarkable. Such words as "Dollar" and "Money" he capitalized, while he wrote an appellation of the Great Jehovah thus: "almighty god."

GENERAL ROGER A. PRYOR has been brought face to face with the British jury-fixer. He is paid a salary by the government, and is as big a man as one of the under secretaries.

If the effects of Christmas could be taken off as easily as an overcoat, folks would have a good deal of fun.

It seems that Miss Sally Berahardt did not visit America for nothing. She learned what the rawhide is for. Weighing only seventy-five pounds, she yet knows how to hit for an advertisement.

MR. GOTTLE refuses to serve on juries—and yet Mr. Gould would make a fine professional juror.

EDITOR HATFIELD, of Cincinnati, killed seventeen negroes in the south Christmas day and then held prayers in the bosom of his family without washing the gore from his hands.

It must be admitted, on the whole, that Christmas was a very quiet episode.

POLITICAL NOTES.

SPEAKER CARLISLE did not reward friends or punish enemies.

MR. WILLIS, chairman of the river and harbor, says he will favor a liberal policy.

In the forty-seventh congress Messrs. Mills, Herbert and Blount, of the present ways and means committee, were not as friendly to the whisky bond bill as they might have been.

MR. SPRINGER wanted the election committee which had four years ago, and is dissatisfied with his assignment. His unwillingness to Manning is said to be the cause. Springer thinks it Morrison's doing.

SAMUEL J. RANDALL, in behalf of the Commonwealth club, of Philadelphia, of which he is a member, has tendered to Speaker Carlisle a reception to be given by the club, on any date in January which the speaker may indicate.

Up to this date the number of bills introduced in the senate is 88, and 33 joint resolutions; and in the house 1,762 bills and 66 joint resolutions, making a total of 2,650 bills and 99 joint resolutions upon which to begin work after the holiday recess.

SENATOR COLQUITT says the southern democrats do not want to expect any portion of the presidential ticket to come from that section. Such action would only renew the chances of success the democrats may now have.

REPRESENTATIVE HEWITT, of New York, who expects to hold a prominent position on the committee on ways and means, says there will certainly be considerable work done upon the tariff this winter. The bill passed during the last session, Mr. Hewitt says, contains numerous errors which it is absolutely necessary to correct. He does not think, however, that a general revision will be attempted, but that the house will confine itself to special cases, with a view to making the present law more effective.

It is a subject of universal remark that Speaker Carlisle has fully reversed the methods of ex-Speaker Keifer in the matter of rewarding supporters with places. The making of twenty of his prominent opponents chairmen is sufficient evidence of this. As to General Keifer's own position it will be remarked that he has not been assigned to ways and means, where the leader of the minority is generally placed. Thus Mr. Carlisle assisted the republican minority in letting Mr. Keifer down, and gave a grade or so below that of a recognized leader.

The administration was beaten out and out in the republican national committee. Chaffee had thirty of the forty-six votes pledged to him. When this became developed William E. Chandler went to Logan and said: "I concede that you can

elect your man; but do you want to do it at the expense of extreme bad feeling? Now, I propose to you that you withdraw Chaffee and give us some one else as objectionable." Logan was not disposed to press his victory too hard and named Sabin. This is the true history of the election of the chairman of the national republican committee now published for the first time.

PERSONAL INTELLIGENCE.

It is believed that General Sherman, the boss oculator, was born in or near Flatbush.

MISS AGNES HERNDON is the latest capture of the Madison square management. She has been engaged to play leading business.

REPRESENTATIVE KASSON, of Iowa, will, upon his retirement from congress, assume the editorship of a daily paper, to be started in Des Moines, Iowa.

BONANZA FLOOD's daughter will inherit \$50,000. She is the sort of flood that if taken at the flood may lead her husband on to a fortune.—New York Journal.

MME. NORDICA must be very anxious to sing, as it is reported that her husband pays Colonel Mapleson \$10,000 for the privilege of having his wife appear four times this season.

It is recalled by those who were at Wiesbaden in the spring of last year that Hicks Pasha was for several weeks stopping there with his family, and that he was known as "the handsome colonel."

EMMA AUBOTT is trying to get some advertising by wearing a dress which she has to have buttoned on her with a button-hook, but it won't work. Bernhard has to be put into her new gown with a shoe horn.

BONANZA FLOOD's son, Jimmy L. Has much of the grit of the old man. He cleaned out the sharon party in that Ohio mine business, mostly. That boy is too smart to become the brother-in-law of a broken down British peer.

"Ox Wall street," writes a New York correspondent, "Gould is an object of adoration and admiration: Vanderbilt is looked upon as a lucky dog and a good fellow; Sage as a miser; Keene as a vulgar gambler; and Vincent as a vulgar man."

The popular notion that fortune distributes her favors with a reckless hand is illustrated by the circumstance that while Mr. Alfred Tennyson has been raised to a baronetcy, Mrs. Julia A. Moore, the sweet singer of Michigan, is running a small water-power grist mill at Monticoum, Michigan. KAYSON, the Liverpool cotton monger, who was financially cornered in a corner of his own making, offered his creditors \$3,000 to be divided among them pro rata, provided they would release him from all obligations, but they plumpily refused, and demanded a shilling on the pound, stating it roughly, this demand was for five cents on the dollar, and it does not seem to be exorbitant.

In a recent letter to a friend in Louisville, Dr. H. M. Griffin, the step-father of Mary Anderson, says: "A good chap I have found over here is the duke of Portland. He is quite sweet on Mary. He plays a very good game of poker, and he chews my 'Solace' fine cut tobacco with great avidity. I have found him a very solid with the duke, and if anything happens in the matrimonial line I will not return to the states in a hurry, but will stay in London with him."

LORD MANDEVILLE seems to have cast his marriage line in pleasant places. He spends his summers at Saratoga, his autumns in New York at one of the Vanderbilt mansions and it is announced in society journals that he will pass a portion of the winter on Miss Mary's Louisiana plantation. The Vanderbilts, the Yagans and the Vincents are all connected by marriage, forming an agreeable medley of ballroom beauty and fortune. His lordship is thirty years old, and was a rattling blade in his bachelor days. Marriage does not seem to have entirely subdued him, for he lost his life in a duel with a young man named Lord. Lord and Lady Mandeville live long enough the circle really will one day be the duchess of Manchester. Mr. Vanderbilt will have a gas Belmont on the hip and the Capitalist will lord it over the Belmonts.

IN GENERAL.

The Montreal winter carnival will be inaugurated February 4th.

THE MEXICANS raise three crops of bananas per year, and sometimes seven crops in two years.

CALIFORNIA is suffering from an overdose of oleomargarine, and associations are being formed to prevent its sale.

It is believed that there will be a great demand for the Japan perstemon in northern cities as soon as a supply can be produced in the southern states.

Six hundred live snakes have been dug up in the heart of Germantown, Pa., and the spot is believed to have been the site of a revolutionary incantation.

THE easiest method of destroying snails is to scatter salt profusely in and around "the places" occupied by them. The slightest touch of salt is death to the snail.

MR. LONGFELLOW is corrected for saying: "In the world a man must be either anvil or hammer."

From the Jonesboro News. "The loss of men are nothing but bellows."

COLONEL MAPLESON meditated a trip with Patti to California next month, but his terms were so exorbitant, requiring expenses out and nearly 100 per cent, that California managers declined them.

MR. J. R. KEENE's celebrated horse Foxhall has been withdrawn from the private sales that in the English Racing Calendar, and is now advertised to stand at Leybourne Grange, near Maidstone, for the season of 1884.

A FARMER in Arrostook county, Maine, realized enough on his potato crop this year to fight for the land on which it was grown, the cost of clearing the same, the expense of raising, harvesting, and marketing, and paid \$10 per acre in addition to the price of the potatoes.

WILLIAM CULLEN BRYANT is the subject of New York's latest projected statue. A committee of the Century club, headed by John Bigelow, propose to put a bronze figure of the poet in Central park, and \$5,000 of the needed \$5,000 has been raised.

THERE were eight accessions to the 230 list this year and 101 additions to the 230 class of horses. St. Cloud trotted 34 heats in better than 2:30, while the others with double figures were: Sleepy Joe, 30 heats; Tony Newell, 28; H. B. Winship, 25; Phalaris, 22; Judge Davis, 21; Zee B. 19; Pilot, 18; Mollie, 17; Westport, 16; Lee W. and Allan Roy, 13 each, and Melodina, 11.

J. P. FLEMING, of the Pennsylvania Historical society, is in Georgia, according to the Early County News, "examining the series of mounds on the Mercer plantation, northwest of Macon. These mounds are said to be the most extensive and interesting group in the state—comprising seven in number—the largest being ninety feet in height and containing three-fourths of a mile of earth. He has obtained several relics found upon the surface and is about to begin large excavations at his own expense."

State Settlement.

From the Talbotton News Era.

Senator A. H. Colquitt has been suggested for vice president, by some little ward politician of New York city. Just see how "our Alf" is rising, will ye? And yet the T. and M. still lives.

From the Emanuel County Itemizer.

"Plain Bill" Tutt would like to go to congress. So would every other lawyer in Georgia. The only difference between Tutt and his brethren is, he has a candor enough to grant while the fever is on him "Sedgefield" to Rome, Bullion.

We are improvising ourselves, wearing out our lands and making one of the most valuable staples in the world a drug by over production. Who are now the most prosperous farmers in the United States, and even in the south? Why, those who are raising grain, grass and cattle. Horses, mules and cattle always command a good price, especially live cows, so does butter, poultry and eggs; also fruit; and the farmer who grows a variety of products is well-to-do farmer, living comfortably and in abundance and independent.

From the Walton News.

The Correspondent has published an interview with Dr. H. C. Carver, of Athens, in which the latter advocates negro colonization, and says that the sectional feeling between the north and south will never be allayed until the general government pays the south for the slaves set free. We are surprised that the correspondent for publishing such an interview along with a statement that Dr. Carver is one of the leading politicians of the state, for notwithstanding his position in the north, he is not a recognized leader.

payment to the south for her lost slaves to bring about a fraternal feeling, the bloody strife will wave on forever. The doctor is a candidate for congress and we fear his anxiety for honor is ahead of his discretion. When did Dr. Carver get to be one of the leading men of Georgia? He has never been anywhere except in the lower house of the Georgia legislature, and he achieved less nobility there than he did when he telegraphed Felton to run for governor. The war is over with its ruin and people should forget it. The young men of the south especially should turn from the past and look to the future.

Stonewall Jackson and His Slaves.

A correspondent furnishes the Pittsburg (Penn.) Commercial with some letters written by Stonewall Jackson, including the following which may have general interest even at this late day:

WINCHESTER, December 3, 1861.—My Dear Friend: Yours of the 28th ult. has come to hand, and I am much obliged for your kindness in taking such good care of my lot. Any expense that you may be at for keeping up the fences, etc., let me know and I will settle it. I did not expect to hear of the grass having taken well. Please send the wheat and deposit the proceeds in the Bank of Rock. Another year on the same terms as at present. And should you desire George you can have him on your own terms. Please let me know whether you desire him and what his worth is in the event you keep him. Should you not need him, please hire him to some suitable person, with the condition that, if near or in town, he will be required to attend Sabbath school, and wherever he may be, let him be required to attend at suitable times, as I am very desirous that the spiritual interests of my servants be attended to. Very truly yours, T. J. JACKSON.

WINCHESTER, December 12, 1861.—My Dear Sir: Yours of the 10th inst. has come to hand, and I am much obliged for your letter. I have not yet received your price named. I am glad to hear that both the boys are well, and I trust that through the blessing of an overruling Providence they will serve you faithfully. It is gratifying to know that they are in such good hands as yours.

Your much obliged friend, T. J. JACKSON.

CAROLINE COUNTY, Va., December 20, 1862.—Mr. S. J. Campbell: Dear Sir—Your letter of the 15th inst. has been received, and I am much obliged to you for your kindness. Please hire out the boys at a good place for another year. I desire them, if practicable, to have an opportunity of attending the colored Sabbath school in Lexington if it is still in operation. Please pay the hire of the present year to R. J. Bule, treasurer Building Fund and association, as part of my contribution for the coming year.

By attending to the above you will confer a special favor on your friend, T. J. JACKSON.

TRINITY HOME MISSION.

How the Sabbath-school Children at Jamestown Enjoyed their Holiday Dinner and Christmas Tree.

Last week the noble Christian women who have done such excellent work in the Trinity Home Mission, commenced their preparations for a dinner and a Christmas tree, to be enjoyed by the children of this Sabbath school at Jamestown. A strong degree of interest was aroused in the matter and quite a number of active workers were enlisted. Yesterday the festivities took place and every feature of the programme was a decided success.

A beautiful report, containing everything that could be desired in the shape of substantial and delicious food, the long tables to fairly groan beneath their burden. The tables were surrounded by one hundred and sixty-five guests, and after the dinner was over large quantities of good things remained to be distributed among the poor of the neighborhood. Besides provisions, many much needed articles of clothing were also distributed among the same class.

At 5 o'clock the children were invited into the schoolroom where their delighted eyes rested upon a beautiful Christmas tree whose branches were laden with the gifts of heaven and earth. The weight of a profusion of gifts of every description. The very best order was maintained throughout, and after the distribution of the presents a happy crowd of little ones were never seen. Rev. Dr. Kendall made an appropriate little speech before delivering the presents, and after the delivery Mr. F. M. Richardson, the superintendent, spoke earnestly and impressively of the value of the work which had been inaugurated in that quarter by the Trinity home mission, pledged the best energies of his mind and heart to its continuance.

Mr. Richardson, Miss Laura Haygood and a few others have labored zealously in carrying out the objects of the mission, and the bright, happy faces to be seen at yesterday's festival were enough to encourage the good people who were back of it all to persevere in their work.

The Paper to Take.

From the Millersville Union and Recorder.

THE CONSTITUTION'S "Georgia Gossip" columns are perfect. It is a fine feature of that enterprising journal. Not to put too fine a point on it, we consider it, all in all, the equal of any news journal in the whole country.

From the Greensboro Journal.

"The managers of this sterling daily mean, just what they say; and those wishing a good paper will find it in THE CONSTITUTION—send and take it."

From the American Republican.

Any one wishing a daily or weekly with the capital will do well to send for THE CONSTITUTION.

From the Jonesboro News. "The managers of this journal are one of the best papers in Georgia, we would only express the opinion of its hundreds of readers in this adjoining county. THE CONSTITUTION goes every week into nearly every home in middle Georgia, and to those few of our readers who are not subscribers, we would say subscribe at once, as it comes nearer being the people's paper than any other published in the state."

Cotton.

"Rigolo," in New York Sun.

The cotton speculation has almost completely collapsed, as the Sun predicted that it would. Prices are steadily sagging down, and the arrivals of the stuff at the seaboard are enormous. The strike of the cotton weavers in Lancashire is fast spreading. According to yesterday's cable:

"Twenty-six thousand looms are idle in Blackburn and four hundred thousand in Darwen and Padiham. The operatives' association is trying to fight the battle in detail by bringing out the operatives in two or three towns at a time. The manufacturers association meet the more sweeping short time in all the mills that are running

